HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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020 Margi	020 Margi	020 Margi
020 01 p	21 c-fricative	
020 02 b	22 j-fricative	51 i [iota][61] [62] (allo,free) */schwa/
020 03 b-implosive	23 x	
020 04 t	24 gamma	52 epsilon[33] (loan,surface)
020 05 d	25 m [m-syllabic][60] (free)	53 a[03] *[o-open] [ash][63]
020 06 d-implosive	26 n [n-syllabic][60] (free)	54 schwa[04] *[iota] [i-trema][05] [64]
020 07 c	27 n-palatal[30] [n-palatal-syllabic][60] (free)	55 u [u-trema][65]
020 08 j	28 eng [eng-syllabic][60] (free)	56 o-open[34] [66] (loan,surface,allo) */a/ [o-open-trema][67]
020 09 k	29 l	57 yod
020 10 g	30 l-fricative-voice	58 w
020 11 t/s	31 l-fricative	
020 12 d/z	32 r-trill	
020 13 t/s-hacek	33 v-flap[01] [31] (limited)	
020 14 d/z-hacek	34 glottal stop[02] [32]	
020 15 f		81 high
020 16 v		82 low
020 17 s		
020 18 z		
020 19 s-hacek		
020 20 z-hacek		

020 $a Margi $d Chadic $e NE Nigeria $f 150,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

020 $a Hoffmann, Carl $b 1963 $c A Grammar of the Margi Language $g London: Oxford University Press $q informants: 3 main informants $r 1 year

020 $a **STRESS** $A No data in source.

020 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)(C)V(C) $A initial CC: nasal + C; C + /w/; labial stop + alveolar or palatal obstruent (all analyzed as units by Hoffmann)

020 $a **TONE** $A domain of tone: syllable $A Hoffmann analyzes rising tone as /low/ plus /high/. Falling combinations are rare. (p.33)

020 01 $A /v-flap/ is a "voiced labiodental flap, made by moving the lower lip inwards behind the upper teeth and then flapping it against the upper teeth outwards." (p.25)

020 02 $A "Sometimes this sound [/glottal stop/] is pronounced very faintly, more like a fricative, i.e. the neighboring vowels seem to be separated by a narrowed passage or some kind of a slight pressure rather than by a complete closure." (p.22)

020 03 $A /a/ is "usually an open front vowel (French 'casser,' German 'Mann').... Occasionally it is more backward (English 'father')." (p.18)

020 04 $A /schwa/ is "a central vowel of various degrees of opening.... After alveolars (and labial-alveolars) before /l/, /schwa/ seems to be a bit higher." (p.19)

020 05 $A "After velars [i-trema] has somethimg of a diphthong [schwa/u] [sound]." (p.21)

020 30 $A "Sometimes /n-palatal/ is very faint, almost like a nasalized /yod/." (p.25)

020 31 $A "This sound [/v-flap/] seems to occur in ideophones only." (p.25)

020 32 $A Hoffmann treats /glottal stop/ before high vowels and glides as a component part of unit phonemes "yod-preglottalized" or "w-preglottalized." However, it seems that the evidence cited by Hoffmann supports rather the opposite view: that /glottal stop/ is an independent phoneme in all environments where it occurs. Consult the source p.22, 26, 38, 44 and 45 for a review of the evidence. In the Archive /glottal stop/ is only coded as an independent phoneme. [JHC]

020 33 $A "This vowel [/epsilon/] is mostly found in foreign words." (p.19) It is "sometimes heard instead of the diphthong [i.a] in the interior of a word." (p.19)

020 34 $A "This vowel [/o-open/] is mostly found in foreign words." (p.20)

020 60 $A Syllabic nasals are optional realizations of word initial /schwa/ + nasal, or (generally) word final nasal + vowel sequences. (p.32-33)

020 61 $A "In the middle of a word [/i/] is often more open." (p.20)

020 62 $A /schwa/ is realized as [iota] in the environment of palatals and palatoalveolars. (p.19, 20)

020 63 $A /a/ is realized as [ash] "after palatals and alveopalatals." (p.18)

020 64 $A "This vowel [[i-trema]] occurs only finally and is not a phoneme by itself, but an allophone of /schwa/ in final position." (p.21)

020 65 $A /u/ is realized as [u-trema] after palatals and palatoalveolars.

020 66 $A /a/ is realized as [o-open] after /w/. The /w/ may be lost in this environment.

020 67 $A /o-open/ is realized as [o-open-trema] after palatals.